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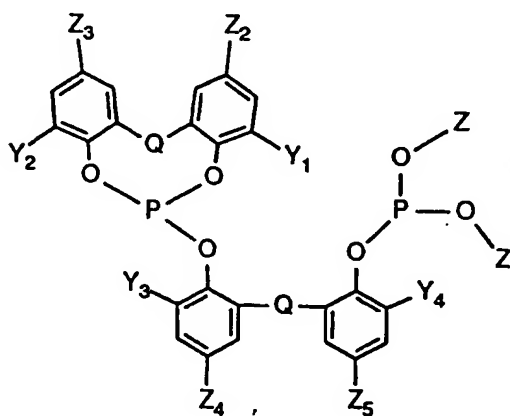
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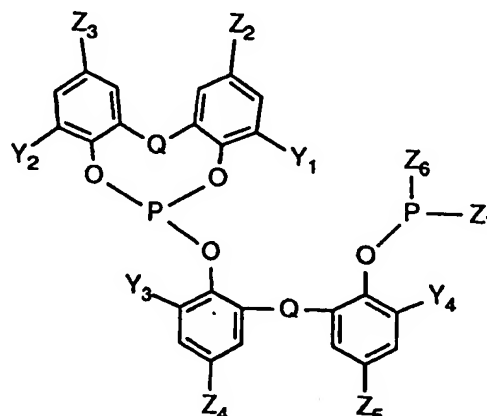
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(54) Bis-phosphite stabilized compositions.

(57) There are disclosed compositions comprising a) an organic material which is susceptible to oxidative, thermal and/or light-induced degradation, and b) at least one compound of formula I or/and II



(I)



(II)

wherein Q is a direct bond or -CR₁R₂- wherein each R₁ and R₂ independently represents hydrogen, straight chain alkyl of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, branched chain alkyl of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, phenyl, tolyl or anisyl;

each Y₁, Y₂, Y₃, Y₄, Z₁, Z₂, Z₃, Z₄ and Z₅ independently represents hydrogen, a straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, bicycloalkyl of 7 to 10 carbon atoms, phenyl, benzyl, 1-phenylethyl, cyclohexyl, 1-methylcyclohexyl, cyano, halogen, nitro, trifluoromethyl, hydroxy, amino, alkanoyl of 2 to 18 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 18 carbon atoms or E₁E₂E₃Si- where E₁, E₂ and E₃ are independently hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms or phenyl;

each Z independently represents alkyl of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, phenyl or said phenyl mono- or di-substituted by alkyl of 1 to 8 carbon atoms or 1-phenylethyl; or by cyano, halogen, nitro, trifluoromethyl, hydroxy, amino, alkanoyl of 2 to 18 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 18 carbon atoms or E₁E₂E₃Si- where E₁, E₂ and E₃ are independently hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms or phenyl; and Z₆ and Z₇ are independently hydrogen, a straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, phenyl, said phenyl substituted by alkyl of 1 to 8 carbon atoms; or are independently benzyl,

1-phenylethyl, cyclohexyl, 1-methylcyclohexyl, cyano, halogen, $-NR_3R_4$ or $-SR_5$ where R_3 , R_4 and R_5 are independently hydrogen, a straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, phenyl, benzyl, cyclohexyl or 1-methylcyclohexyl.

The instant invention pertains to stabilized compositions of matter which comprise an organic material which is susceptible to oxidative, thermal or light-induced degradation, and a bisphosphite.

The use of organic trivalent phosphorus compounds, e.g. organic phosphites and phosphonites, for the stabilization of degradable polymeric substrates is well known. U.S. Patent Nos. 4,143,028; 4,196,117; 4,318,845; 4,374,219; 4,524,166; 4,912,155; and 4,999,393 and references cited therein describe the use of seven- and eight-membered dibenzo[*d,f*]-[1,3,2]dioxaphosphepins and dibenzo[*d,g*]-[1,3,2]dioxaphosphocins for the stabilization of degradable polymers.

Spivack et al. in *Polymer Stabilization and Degradation*, P.P. Klemchuk editor, American Chemical Society, Washington D.C., 1985, 247-257 has described the use of hydrolytically stable seven- and eight-membered dibenzo[*d,f*]-[1,3,2]dioxaphosphepins and dibenzo[*d,g*]-[1,3,2]dioxaphosphocins, respectively, as processing stabilizers.

The detailed synthesis of seven- and eight-membered dibenzo[*d,f*]-[1,3,2]dioxaphosphepins and dibenzo[*d,g*]-[1,3,2]dioxaphosphocins is described by Pastor et al. in *Phosphorus Sulfur*, 1983, 15, 9; *Phosphorus Sulfur*, 1983, 15, 253; *J. Heterocycl.* 1983, 20, 1311; *Phosphorus Sulfur*, 1984, 19, 1; and *Phosphorus Sulfur*, 1984, 19, 285.

U.S. Patent Nos. 4,751,319 and 4,812,501 describe stabilized compositions containing biaryl derivatives of 1,3,2-oxazaphospholidines, which are structurally distinct from the compounds of this invention.

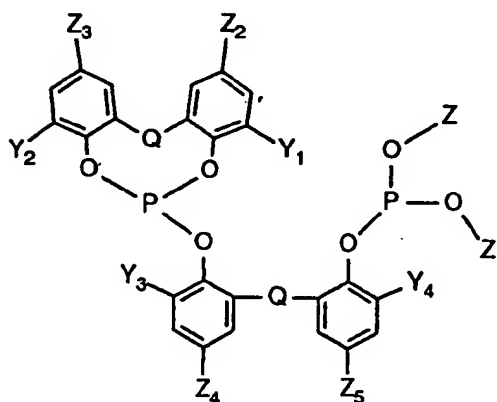
U.S. Patent Nos. 4,599,206; 4,717,775; 4,748,261; 4,769,498 and 5,059,710 describe ligands of formula I and II useful for transition-metal-catalyzed hydroformylation reactions. The use of compounds of formula I and II for the stabilization of degradable organic materials is neither described nor suggested.

The instant stabilized compositions essentially comprise a degradable polymeric substrate and a compound of formula I and II described in this invention provide superior stabilization. This is manifested in the superior processing stability of these polymeric compositions in terms of melt flow stabilization and resistance to discoloration. In addition the compositions of the instant invention exhibit superior resistance to hydrolysis prior to processing.

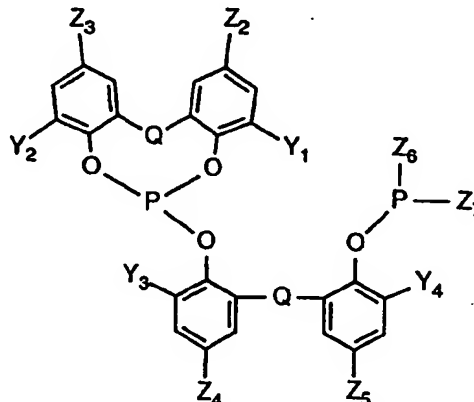
The object of the invention is to provide stabilized compositions containing an degradable organic polymeric material, and an effective stabilizing amount of a bisphosphite of formula I or/and II alone or in combination with a hindered phenolic antioxidant and/or a hindered amine light stabilizer.

The instant invention pertains to stabilized compositions of matter comprising

- (a) an organic material which is susceptible to oxidative, thermal and/or light-induced degradation, and
- (b) at least one compound of formula I or/and II



(I)



(II)

wherein Q is a direct bond or $-CR_1R_2-$ wherein each R_1 and R_2 independently represents hydrogen, straight chain alkyl of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, branched chain alkyl of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, phenyl, tolyl or anisyl; each Y_1 , Y_2 , Y_3 , Y_4 , Z_2 , Z_3 , Z_4 and Z_5 independently represents hydrogen, a straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, bicycloalkyl of 7 to 10 carbon atoms, phenyl, benzyl, 1-phenylethyl, cyclohexyl, 1-methylcyclohexyl, cyano, halogen, nitro, trifluoromethyl, hydroxy, amino, alkanoyl of 2 to 18 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 18 carbon atoms or $E_1E_2E_3Si-$ where E_1 , E_2 and E_3 are independently hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms or phenyl;

each Z independently represents alkyl of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, phenyl or said phenyl mono- or di-substituted by alkyl of 1 to 8 carbon atoms or 1-phenylethyl; or by cyano, halogen, nitro, trifluoromethyl, hydroxy, amino, alkanoyl of 2 to 18 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 18 carbon atoms or $E_1E_2E_3Si$ - where E_1 , E_2 and E_3 are inde-

5 pendent hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms or phenyl; and

Z_6 and Z_7 are independently hydrogen, a straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, phenyl, said phenyl substituted by alkyl of 1 to 8 carbon atoms; or are independently benzyl, 1-phenylethyl, cyclohexyl, 1-methylcyclohexyl, cyano, halogen, $-NR_3R_4$ or $-SR_5$ where R_3 , R_4 and R_5 are independently hydrogen, a straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, phenyl, benzyl, cyclohexyl or 1-methylcyclohexyl.

10 When any of R_1 to R_6 , Y_1 to Y_4 , and Z to Z_7 are a straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, such alkyl groups are, for example methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, tert-amyl, 2-ethylhexyl, n-octyl, tert-octyl, lauryl or n-octadecyl. For Y_1 , Y_2 , Y_3 , Y_4 , Z_2 , Z_3 , Z_4 and Z_5 tert-butyl is preferred.

When any of Y_1 , Y_2 , Y_3 , Y_4 , Z_2 , Z_3 , Z_4 and Z_5 are bicycloalkyl of 7 to 10 carbon atoms, they are, for example isobornyl or adamantyl.

15 when the radicals are halogen, they are, for example fluoro, chloro or bromo. Chloro is preferred.

When any of Y_1 , Y_2 , Y_3 , Y_4 , Z_2 , Z_3 , Z_4 and Z_5 are alkanoyl of 2 to 18 carbon atoms, they are, for example acetyl, propionyl, butanoyl, pentanoyl, pivaloyl, hexanoyl, heptanoyl, octanoyl, nonanoyl, decanoyl, undeca-

Y_1 , Y_2 , Y_3 , Y_4 , Z_2 , Z_3 , Z_4 and Z_5 defined as alkoxy of 1 to 18 carbon atoms may be branched or unbranched radicals, for example methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy, n-butoxy, isobutoxy, pentoxy, isopentoxy, hexoxy, heptoxy, octoxy, decyloxy, tetradecyloxy, hexadecyloxy or octadecyloxy.

20 When Z , Z_6 and Z_7 are phenyl mono- or di-substituted by alkyl of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, they are, for example o-, m- or p-methylphenyl, 2,3-dimethylphenyl, 2,4-dimethylphenyl, 2,5-dimethylphenyl, 2,6-dimethylphenyl, 3,4-dimethylphenyl, 3,5-dimethylphenyl, 2-methyl-6-ethylphenyl, 4-tert-butylphenyl, 2-tert-butylphenyl, 2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl or 2,4-di-tert-butyl-6-methyl-phenyl.

25 When Z is phenyl mono- or di-substituted by alkanoyl of 2 to 18 carbon atoms, it is, for example 2-acetylphenyl, 3-acetylphenyl, 4-acetylphenyl, 4-propionylphenyl, butanoylphenyl, pentanoylphenyl, pivaloylphenyl, hexanoylphenyl, heptanoylphenyl, octanoylphenyl, nonanoylphenyl, decanoylphenyl, undecanoylphenyl, dodecanoylphenyl, tridecanoylphenyl, tetradecanoylphenyl, pentadecanoylphenyl, hexadecanoylphenyl, hepta-

30 decanoylphenyl or octadecanoylphenyl, When Z is phenyl mono- or di-substituted by alkoxy of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, it is, for example 2-methoxyphenyl, 3-methoxyphenyl, 4-methoxyphenyl, 4-ethoxyphenyl, 4-hexoxyphenyl or 4-octadecyloxyphenyl.

Preferred compositions are those wherein in formula I and II Q is a direct bond or $-CR_1R_2$ wherein each R_1 and R_2 independently represents hydrogen, straight chain alkyl of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, branched chain alkyl of 1 to 6 carbon atoms, phenyl or tolyl;

35 each Y_1 , Y_2 , Y_3 , Y_4 , Z_2 , Z_3 , Z_4 and Z_5 independently represents hydrogen, a straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, phenyl, benzyl, 1-phenylethyl, cyclohexyl, 1-methylcyclohexyl, trifluoromethyl, alkanoyl of 2 to 12 carbon atoms or alkoxy of 1 to 12 carbon atoms;

each Z independently represents alkyl of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, phenyl or said phenyl mono- or di-substituted

40 by alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms; and

Z_6 and Z_7 are independently hydrogen, a straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, phenyl, said phenyl substituted by alkyl of 1 to 8 carbon atoms; or are independently benzyl, halogen or $-NR_3R_4$ where R_3 and R_4 are independently hydrogen, a straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, benzyl, cyclohexyl or 1-methylcyclohexyl.

45 Also preferred compositions are those wherein in formula I and II Y_1 , Y_2 , Y_3 , Y_4 , Z_2 , Z_3 , Z_4 and Z_5 are tert-butyl.

Particularly preferred compositions are those wherein in formula I and II Z, Z_6 and Z_7 are phenyl.

Further interesting compositions are those wherein in formula I and II Q is a direct bond or $-CR_1R_2$ wherein each R_1 and R_2 independently represents hydrogen or a straight chain alkyl of 1 to 8 carbon atoms;

50 each Y_1 , Y_2 , Y_3 , Y_4 , Z_2 , Z_3 , Z_4 and Z_5 independently represents hydrogen, a straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, phenyl, cyclohexyl or 1-methylcyclohexyl;

each Z independently represents phenyl or said phenyl mono- or di-substituted by alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms; and

55 Z_6 and Z_7 are independently hydrogen, phenyl, said phenyl substituted by alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms; or are independently halogen or $-NR_3R_4$ where R_3 and R_4 are independently hydrogen or a straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 8 carbon atoms.

Particularly interesting compositions are those wherein in formula I and II Q is a direct bond or $-CR_1R_2$ wherein each R_1 and R_2 independently represents hydrogen or a straight chain alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms; each Y_1 , Y_2 , Y_3 , Y_4 , Z_2 , Z_3 , Z_4 and Z_5 independently represents hydrogen, a straight or branched chain alkyl of

1 to 4 carbon atoms; Z represents phenyl; and Z_6 and Z_7 are independently hydrogen, phenyl, chloro or $-NR_3R_4$ where R_3 and R_4 are independently hydrogen or a straight chain alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms.

The preparation of compounds of general formulas I and II is described in United States Patent Nos. 4,599,206; 4,717,775; 4,748,261; 4,769,498 and 5,059,710.

The organic material of component (a) is preferably a synthetic polymer, most preferably a polyolefin.

Substrates in which the compounds of this invention are particularly useful are polyolefins such as polypropylene and polyethylene; polystyrene, including especially impact polystyrene; ABS resin; elastomers such as e.g. butadiene rubber, EPM, EPDM, SBR and nitrile rubber.

The instant invention also pertains to stabilized compositions which additionally contain a phenolic antioxidant or a hindered amine light stabilizer or a combination thereof. Lists of appropriate phenolic antioxidants and of hindered amine compounds are given below.

The compounds of formula I or II are useful as stabilizers for protecting an organic material against oxidative, thermal or light-induced degradation.

In general polymers which can be stabilized include:

1. Polymers of monoolefins and diolefins, for example polyethylene (which optionally can be crosslinked), polypropylene, polyisobutylene, polybutene-1, polymethylpentene-1, polyisoprene or polybutadiene, as well as polymers of cycloolefins, for instance of cyclopentene or norbornene.

2. Mixtures of the polymers mentioned under 1), for example mixtures of polypropylene with polyisobutylene.

3. Copolymers of monoolefins and diolefins with each other or with other vinyl monomers, such as, for example, ethylene/propylene, propylene/butene-1, propylene/isobutylene, ethylene/butene-1, propylene/butadiene, isobutylene/isoprene, ethylene/alkyl acrylates, ethylene/alkyl methacrylates, ethylene/vinyl acetate or ethylene/acrylic acid copolymers and their salts (ionomers) and terpolymers of ethylene with propylene and a diene, such as hexadiene, dicyclopentadiene or ethylidene-norbornene.

4. Polystyrene, poly-(p-methylstyrene).

5. Copolymers of styrene or methylstyrene with dienes or acrylic derivatives, such as, for example, styrene/butadiene, styrene/acrylonitrile, styrene/ethyl methacrylate, styrene/butadiene/ethyl acrylate, styrene/acrylonitrile/methyl acrylate; mixtures of high impact strength from styrene copolymers and another polymer, such as, for example, from a polyacrylate, a diene polymer or an ethylene/propylene/diene terpolymer; and block polymers of styrene, such as, for example, styrene/butadiene/styrene, styrene/isoprene/styrene, styrene/ethylene/butylene/styrene or styrene/ethylene/propylene/styrene.

6. Graft copolymers of styrene, such as, for example, styrene on polybutadiene, styrene and acrylonitrile on polybutadiene, styrene and alkyl acrylates or methacrylates on polybutadiene, styrene and acrylonitrile on ethylene/propylene/diene terpolymers, styrene and acrylonitrile on polyacrylates or polymethacrylates, styrene and acrylonitrile on acrylate/butadiene copolymers, as well as mixtures thereof with the copolymers listed under 5), for instance the copolymer mixtures known as ABS-, MBS-, ASA- or AES-polymers.

7. Halogen-containing polymers, such as polychloroprene, chlorinated rubbers, chlorinated or sulfochlorinated polyethylene, epichlorohydrin homo- and copolymers, polymers from halogen-containing vinyl compounds, as for example, polyvinylchloride, polyvinylidene chloride, polyvinyl fluoride, polyvinylidene fluoride, as well as copolymers thereof, as for example, vinyl chloride/vinylidene chloride, vinyl chloride/vinyl acetate, vinylidene chloride/vinyl acetate copolymers, or vinyl fluoride/vinyl ether copolymers.

8. Polymers which are derived from α,β -unsaturated acids and derivatives thereof, such as polyacrylates and polymethacrylates, polyacrylamide and polyacrylonitrile.

9. Copolymers from the monomers mentioned under 8) with each other or with other unsaturated monomers, such as, for instance, acrylonitrile/butadiene, acrylonitrile/alkyl acrylate, acrylonitrile/alkoxyalkyl acrylate or acrylonitrile/vinyl halogenide copolymers or acrylonitrile/alkyl methacrylate/butadiene terpolymers.

10. Polymers which are derived from unsaturated alcohols and amines, or acyl derivatives thereof or acetals thereof, such as polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl stearate, polyvinyl benzoate, polyvinyl maleate, polyvinylbutyral, polyallyl phthalate or polyallylmelamine.

11. Homopolymers and copolymers of cyclic ethers, such as polyalkylene glycols, polyethylene oxide, polypropylene oxide or copolymers thereof with bis-glycidyl ethers.

12. Polyacetals, such as polyoxymethylene and those polyoxymethylenes which contain ethylene oxide as comonomer.

13. Polyphenylene oxides and sulfides, and mixtures of polyphenylene oxides with polystyrene.

14. Polyurethanes which are derived from polyethers, polyesters or polybutadienes with terminal hydroxyl

groups on the one side and aliphatic or aromatic polyisocyanates on the other side, as well as precursors thereof (polyisocyanates, polyols or prepolymers).

- 5 15. Polyamides and copolyamides which are derived from diamines and dicarboxylic acids and/or from aminocarboxylic acids or the corresponding lactams, such as polyamide 4, polyamide 6, polyamide 6/6, polyamide 6/10, polyamide 11, polyamide 12, poly-2,4,4-trimethylhexamethylene terephthalamide, poly-p-phenylene terephthalamide or poly-m-phenylene isophthalamide, as well as copolymers thereof with polyethers, such as for instance with polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol or polytetramethylene glycols.
- 10 16. Polyureas, polyimides and polyamide-imides.
17. Polyesters which are derived from dicarboxylic acids and diols and/or from hydroxy-carboxylic acids or the corresponding lactones, such as polyethylene terephthalate, poly-butylene terephthalate, poly-1,4-dimethylol-cyclohexane terephthalate, poly-[2,2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-propane] terephthalate and polyhydroxybenzoates as well as block-co-polyether-esters derived from polyethers having hydroxyl end groups.
- 15 18. Polycarbonates.
19. Polysulfones, polyethersulfones and polyetherketones.
20. Crosslinked polymers which are derived from aldehydes on the one hand and phenols, ureas and melamines on the other hand, such as phenol/formaldehyde resins, urea/formaldehyde resins and melamine/formaldehyde resins.
21. Drying and non-drying alkyd resins.
- 20 22. Unsaturated polyester resins which are derived from copolyesters of saturated and unsaturated dicarboxylic acids with polyhydric alcohols and vinyl compounds as crosslinking agents, and also halogen-containing modifications thereof of low flammability.
23. Thermosetting acrylic resins, derived from substituted acrylic esters, such as epoxy-acrylates, urethane-acrylates or polyester acrylates.
- 25 24. Alkyd resins, polyester resins or acrylate resins in admixture with melamine resins, urea resins, polyisocyanates or epoxide resins as crosslinking agents.
25. Crosslinked epoxide resins which are derived from polyepoxides, for example from bis-glycidyl ethers or from cycloaliphatic diepoxides.
- 30 26. Natural polymers, such as cellulose, rubber, gelatin and derivatives thereof which are chemically modified in a polymer homologous manner, such as cellulose acetates, cellulose propionates and cellulose butyrates, or the cellulose ethers, such as methyl cellulose.
27. Mixtures of polymers as mentioned above, for example PP/EPDM, Polyamide 6/EPDM or ABS, PVC/EVA, PVC/ABS, PVC/MBS, PC/ABS, PBTP/ABS.
- 35 28. Naturally occurring and synthetic organic materials which are pure monomeric compounds or mixtures of such compounds, for example mineral oils, animal and vegetable fats, oil and waxes, or oils, fats and waxes based on synthetic esters (e.g. phthalates, adipates, phosphates or trimellitates) and also mixtures of synthetic esters with mineral oils in any weight ratios, which materials may be used as plasticizers for polymers or as textile spinning oils, as well as aqueous emulsions of such materials.
29. Aqueous emulsions of natural or synthetic rubber, e.g. natural latex or latices of carboxylated styrene/butadiene copolymers.
- 40 30. Polysiloxanes such as the soft, hydrophilic polysiloxanes described, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 4,259,467; and the hard polyorganosiloxanes described, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 4,355,147.
31. Polyketimines in combination with unsaturated acrylic polyacetoacetate resins or with unsaturated acrylic resins. The unsaturated acrylic resins include the urethane acrylates, polyether acrylates, vinyl or acryl copolymers with pendant unsaturated groups and the acrylated melamines. The polyketimines are prepared from polyamines and ketones in the presence of an acid catalyst.
- 45 32. Radiation curable compositions containing ethylenically unsaturated monomers or oligomers and a polyunsaturated aliphatic oligomer.
33. Epoxymelamine resins such as light-stable epoxy resins crosslinked by an epoxy functional coetherified high solids melamine resin such as LSE-4103 (Monsanto).

The invention further relates to a method of protecting an organic material against oxidative, thermal or light-induced degradation, which comprises incorporating in, or applying to, said material at least one compound of formula I or II as stabilizer.

In general, the compounds of the present invention are employed in from about 0.01 to about 5% by weight of the stabilized composition, although this will vary with the particular substrate and application. An advantageous range is from about 0.05 to about 2%, and especially 0.05 to about 1%.

The stabilizers of the instant invention may readily be incorporated into the organic polymers by conventional techniques, at any convenient stage prior to the manufacture of shaped articles therefrom. For example, the stabilizer may be mixed with the polymer in dry powder form, or a suspension or emulsion of the stabilizer

may be mixed with a solution, suspension, or emulsion of the polymer. The resulting stabilized polymer compositions of the invention may optionally also contain from about 0.01 to about 5%, preferably from about 0.025 to about 2%, and especially from about 0.05 to about 1% by weight of various conventional additives, such as the materials listed below, or mixtures thereof.

1. Antioxidants

1.1. Alkylated monophenols, for example 2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol, 2-tert-butyl-4,6-dimethylphenol, 2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-ethylphenol, 2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-n-butylphenol, 2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-i-butylphenol, 2,6-di-cyclopentyl-4-methylphenol, 2-(α -methylcyclohexyl)-4,6-dimethylphenol, 2,6-di-octadecyl-4-methylphenol, 2,4,6-tricyclohexylphenol, 2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methoxymethylphenol.

1.2. Alkylated hydroquinones, for example 2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methoxyphenol, 2,5-di-tert-butyl-hydroquinone, 2,5-di-tert-amyl-hydroquinone, 2,6-diphenyl-4-octadecyloxyphenol.

1.3. Hydroxylated thiodiphenyl ethers, for example 2,2'-thio-bis-(6-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol), 2,2'-thio-bis-(4-octylphenol), 4,4'-thio-bis-(6-tert-butyl-3-methylphenol), 4,4'-thio-bis-(6-tert-butyl-2-methylphenol).

1.4. Alkylidene-bisphenols, for example 2,2'-methylene-bis-(6-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol), 2,2'-methylene-bis-(6-tert-butyl-4-ethylphenol), 2,2'-methylene-bis-[4-methyl-6-(α -methylcyclohexyl)-phenol], 2,2'-methylene-bis-(4-methyl-6-cyclohexylphenol), 2,2'-methylene-bis-(6-nonyl-4-methylphenol), 2,2'-methylene-bis-[6-(α -methylbenzyl)-4-nonylphenol], 2,2'-methylene-bis-[6-(α , α -dimethylbenzyl)-4-nonylphenol], 2,2'-methylene-bis-(4,6-di-tert-butylphenol), 2,2'-ethylidene-bis-(4,6-di-tert-butylphenol), 2,2'-ethylidene-bis-(6-tert-butyl-4-isobutylphenol), 4,4'-methylene-bis-(2,6-di-tert-butylphenol), 4,4'-methylene-bis-(6-tert-butyl-2-methylphenol), 1,1-bis-(5-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-2-methylphenyl)-butane, 2,6-di-(3-tert-butyl-5-methyl-2-hydroxybenzyl)-4-methylphenol, 1,1,3-tris-(5-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-2-methylphenyl)-butane, 1,1-bis-(5-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-2-methylphenyl)-3-n-dodecylmercaptobutane ethyleneglycol bis-[3,3-bis-(3'-tert-butyl-4'-hydroxyphenyl)-butyrate] di-(3-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)-di-cyclopentadiene, di-[2-(3'-tert-butyl-2'-hydroxy-5'-methyl-benzyl)-6-tert-butyl-4-methylphenyl] terephthalate.

1.5. Benzyl compounds, for example 1,3,5-tri-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl)-2,4,6-trimethyl benzene, di-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl) sulfide, 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl-mercapto-acetic acid isooctyl ester, bis-(4-tert-butyl-3-hydroxy-2,6-di-methylbenzyl)dithiol terephthalate, 1,3,5-tris-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl) isocyanurate, 1,3,5-tris-(4-tert-butyl-3-hydroxy-2,6-dimethylbenzyl) isocyanurate, 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl-phosphoric acid dioctadecyl ester, 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl-phosphoric acid monoethyl ester calcium-salt.

1.6. Acylaminophenols, for example 4-hydroxy-lauric acid anilide, 4-hydroxy-stearic acid anilide, 2,4-bis-octylmercapto-6-(3,5-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyanilino)-s-triazine, octyl-N-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-carbamate.

1.7. Esters of β -(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-propionic acid with monohydric or polyhydric alcohols, for example methanol, diethylene glycol, octadecanol, triethylene glycol, 1,6-hexanediol, pentaerythritol, neopentyl glycol, tris-hydroxyethyl isocyanurate, thiodiethylene glycol, di-hydroxyethyl oxalic acid diamide.

1.8. Esters of β -(5-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-3-methylphenyl)-propionic acid with monohydric or polyhydric alcohols, for example methanol, diethylene glycol, octadecanol, triethylene glycol, 1,6-hexanediol, pentaerythritol, neopentyl glycol, tris-hydroxyethyl isocyanurate, thiodiethylene glycol, di-hydroxyethyl oxalic acid diamide.

1.9. Amides of β -(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-propionic acid, for example N,N'-di-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenylpropionyl)-hexamethylenediamine, N,N'-di-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenylpropionyl)-trimethylenediamine, N,N'-di-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenylpropionyl)-hydrazine.

1.10 Diarylamines, for example diphenylamine N-phenyl-1-naphthylamine, N-(4-tert-octylphenyl)-1-naphthylamine, 4,4'-di-tert-octyl-diphenylamine, reaction product of N-phenylbenzylamine and 2,4,4-trimethylpentene, reaction product of diphenylamine and 2,4,4-trimethylpentene, reaction product of N-phenyl-1-naphthylamine and 2,4,4-trimethylpentene.

2. UV absorbers and light stabilizers

2.1. 2-(2'-Hydroxyphenyl)-benzotriazoles, for example the 5'-methyl-, 3',5'-di-tert-butyl-, 5'-tert-butyl-, 5'-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)-, 5-chloro-3',5'-di-tert-butyl-, 5-chloro-3'-tert-butyl-5'-methyl-, 3'-sec-butyl-5'-tert-butyl-, 4'-octoxy, 3',5'-di-tert-amyl-, 3',5'-bis-(α , α -dimethylbenzyl), 3'-tert-butyl-5'-(2-(omega-hydroxy-octa-(ethyleneoxy)-carbonyl-ethyl)-, 3'-dodecyl-5'-methyl-, and 3'-tert-butyl-5'-(2-octyloxy-carbonyl)ethyl-, and dodecylated-5'-methyl derivatives.

2.2. 2-Hydroxy-benzophenones, for example the 4-hydroxy-, 4-methoxy-, 4-octoxy-, 4-decyloxy-, 4-dodecyloxy-, 4-benzyloxy, 4,2',4'-trihydroxy- and 2'-hydroxy-4,4'-dimethoxy derivatives.

2.3. Esters of optionally substituted benzoic acids for example phenyl salicylate, 4-tert-butylphenyl salicylate, octylphenyl salicylate, dibenzoylresorcinol, bis-(4-tert-butylbenzoyl)-resorcinol, benzoylresorcinol, 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzoic acid 2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl ester and 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzoic acid hexadecyl ester.

2.4. Acrylates, for example α -cyano- β , β -diphenylacrylic acid ethyl ester or isooctyl ester, α -carbomethoxy-cinnamic acid methyl ester, α -cyano- β -methyl-p-methoxy-cinnamic acid methyl ester or butyl ester, α -carbomethoxy-p-methoxy-cinnamic acid methyl ester, N-(β -carbomethoxy- β -cyanovinyl)-2-methyl-indoline.

2.5. Nickel compounds, for example nickel complexes of 2,2'-thio-bis-[4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)-phenol], such as the 1:1 or 1:2 complex, optionally with additional ligands such as n-butylamine, triethanolamine or N-cyclohexyl-diethanolamine, nickel dibutyldithiocarbamate, nickel salts of 4-hydroxy-3,5-di-tert-butylbenzylphosphonic acid mono-alkyl esters, such as of the methyl, ethyl or butyl ester, nickel complexes of ketoximes such as of 2-hydroxy-4-methyl-phenyl undecyl ketoxime, nickel complexes of 1-phenyl-4-lauroyl-5-hydroxy-pyrazole, optionally with additional ligands.

2.6. Sterically hindered amines, for example bis-(2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidyl) sebacate, bis-(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethylpiperidyl) sebacate, n-butyl-3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl malonic acid bis-(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethylpiperidyl)ester, condensation product of 1-hydroxyethyl-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-hydroxypiperidine and succinic acid, condensation product of N,N'-(2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidyl)-hexamethylenediamine and 4-tert-octyl-amino-2,6-dichloro-s-triazine, tris-(2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidyl)-nitrioltriacetate, tetrakis-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl) 1,2,3,4-butanetetracarboxylate, 1,1'-(1,2-ethanediyl)-bis-(3,3,5,5-tetramethylpiperazinone), bis(1-octyloxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl) sebacate.

2.7. Oxalic acid diamides, for example 4,4'-di-octyloxy-oxanilide, 2,2'-di-octyloxy-5,5'-di-tert-butyl-oxanilide, 2,2'-di-dodecyloxy-5,5'-di-tert-butyl-oxanilide, 2-ethoxy-2'-ethyl-oxanilide, N,N'-bis (3-dimethylaminopropyl)-oxalamide, 2-ethoxy-5-tert-butyl-2'-ethyloxanilide and its mixture with 2-ethoxy-2'-ethyl-5,4'-di-tert-butyloxanilide and mixtures of ortho- and para-methoxy- as well as of o- and p-ethoxy-disubstituted oxanilides.

2.8. Hydroxyphenyl-s-triazines, for example 2,6-bis-(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-4-(2-hydroxy-4-octyloxyphenyl)-s-triazine; 2,6-bis-(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-4-(2,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-s-triazine; 2,4-bis(2,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-s-triazine; 2,4-bis[2-hydroxy-4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)phenyl]-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-s-triazine; 2,4-bis[2-hydroxy-4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)phenyl]-6-(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-s-triazine; 2,4-bis[2-hydroxy-4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)phenyl]-6-(4-bromophenyl)-s-triazine; 2,4-bis[2-hydroxy-4-(2-acetoxyethoxy)phenyl]-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-s-triazine; 2,4-bis(2,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-6-(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-s-triazine.

3. Metal deactivators, for example N,N'-diphenyloxalic acid diamide, N-salicylal-N'-salicyloylhydrazine, N,N'-bis-salicyloylhydrazine, N,N'-bis-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-phenylpropionyl)-hydrazine, 3-salicyloylamino-1,2,4-triazole, bis-benzylidene-oxalic acid dihydrazide.

4. Phosphites and phosphonites, for example triphenyl phosphite, diphenylalkyl phosphites, phenyldialkyl phosphites, tri-(nonylphenyl) phosphite, triauryl phosphite, trioctadecyl phosphite, di-stearyl-pentaerythritol diphosphite, tris-(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl) phosphite, di-isodecylpentaerythritol diphosphite, di-(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl)pentaerythritol diphosphite, tristearyl-sorbitol triphosphite, tetrakis-(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl) 4,4'-diphenylenediphosphonite.

5. Compounds which destroy peroxide, for example esters of β -thiodipropionic acid, for example the lauryl, stearyl, myristyl or tridecyl esters, mercapto-benzimidazole or the zinc salt of 2-mercaptobenzimidazole, zinc dibutyl-dithiocarbamate, dioctadecyl disulfide, pentaerythritol tetrakis-(β -dodecylmercapto)-propionate.

6. Hydroxylamines, for example N,N-dibenzylhydroxylamine, N,N-diethylhydroxylamine, N,N-di-octylhydroxylamine, N,N-dilaurylhydroxylamine, N,N-ditetradecylhydroxylamine, N,N-dihexadecylhydroxylamine, N,N-dioctadecylhydroxylamine, N-hexadecyl-N-octadecylhydroxylamine, N-heptadecyl-N-octadecylhydroxylamine, N,N-dialkylhydroxylamine derived from hydrogenated tallow amine.

7. Nitrones, for example N-benzyl-alpha-phenyl nitrone, N-ethyl-alpha-methyl nitrone, N-octyl-alpha-heptyl nitrone, N-lauryl-alpha-undecyl nitrone, N-tetradecyl-alpha-tridecyl nitrone, N-hexadecyl-alpha-pentadecyl nitrone, N-octadecyl-alpha-heptadecyl nitrone, N-hexadecyl-alpha-heptadecyl nitrone, N-octadecyl-alpha-pentadecyl nitrone, N-heptadecyl-alpha-heptadecyl nitrone, N-octadecyl-alpha-hexadecyl nitrone, nitrone derived from N,N-dialkylhydroxylamine derived from hydrogenated tallow amine.

8. Polyamide stabilizers, for example copper salts in combination with iodides and/or phosphorus compounds and salts of divalent manganese.

9. Basic co-stabilizers, for example melamine, polyvinylpyrrolidone, dicyandiamide, triallyl cyanurate, urea derivatives, hydrazine derivatives, amines, polyamides, polyurethanes, alkali metal salts and alkaline earth metal salts of higher fatty acids for example Ca stearate, Zn stearate, Mg stearate, Na ricinoleate

and K palmitate, antimony pyrocatecholate or zinc pyrocatecholate.

10. Nucleating agents, for example 4-tert-butyl-benzoic acid, adipic acid, diphenylacetic acid.

11. Fillers and reinforcing agents, for example calcium carbonate, silicates, glass fibers, asbestos, talc, kaolin, mica, barium sulfate, metal oxides and hydroxides, carbon black; graphite.

12. Other additives, for example plasticizers, lubricants, emulsifiers, pigments, optical brighteners, flame-proofing agents, anti-static agents, blowing agents and thiosynergists such as dilauryl thiodipropionate or distearyl thiodipropionate.

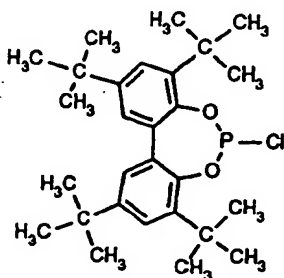
The phenolic antioxidant of particular interest is selected from the group consisting of n-octadecyl 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate, neopentetetrayl tetrakis(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate), di-n-octadecyl 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzylphosphonate, 1,3,5-tris(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl) isocyanurate, thiodiethylene bis(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate), 1,3,5-trimethyl-2,4,6-tris(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl)benzene, 3,6-dioxaoctamethylene bis(3-methyl-5-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate), 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, 2,2'-ethylidene-bis(4,6-di-tert-butyl-phenol), 1,3,5-tris(2,6-dimethyl-4-tert-butyl-3-hydroxybenzyl)isocyanurate, 1,1,3-tris(2-methyl-4-hydroxy-5-tert-butylphenyl)butane, 1,3,5-tris[2-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamoyloxy)ethyl]isocyanurate, 3,5-di-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl)mesitol, hexamethylene bis(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate), 1-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyanilino)-3,5-di(octylthio)-s-triazine, N,N'-hexamethylene-bis(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamamide), calcium bis(ethyl 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzylphosphonate), ethylene bis[3,3-di(3-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)butyrate], octyl 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzylmercaptoacetate, bis(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamoyl)hydrazide, and N,N'-bis[2-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamoyloxy)-ethyl]-oxamide.

A most preferred phenolic antioxidant is neopentetetrayl tetrakis(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate), n-octadecyl 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate, 1,3,5-trimethyl-2,4,6-tris(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl)benzene, 1,3,5-tris(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl)isocyanurate, 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol or 2,2'-ethylidene-bis(4,6-di-tert-butylphenol).

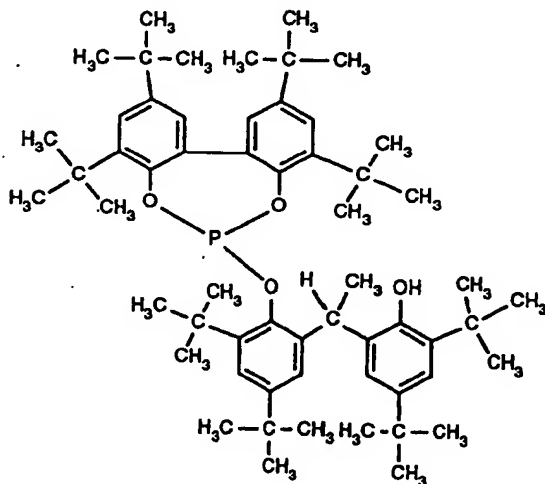
The hindered amine compound of particular interest is selected from the group consisting of bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl) sebacate, bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethylpiperidin-4-yl) sebacate, di(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethylpiperidin-4-yl) (3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl)butylmalonate, 4-benzoyl-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine, 4-stearoyloxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine, 3-n-octyl-7,7,9,9-tetramethyl-1,3,8-triaza-spiro[4.5]decane-2,4-dione, tris(2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl) nitrilotriacetate, 1,2-bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-3-oxo-piperazin-4-yl) ethane, 2,2,4,4-tetramethyl-7-oxa-3,20-diaza-21-oxodispiro[5.1.11.2] heneicosane, polycondensation product of 2,4-dichloro-6-tert-octylamino-s-triazine and 4,4'-hexamethylenebis(amino-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine), polycondensation product of 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-hydroxypiperidine and succinic acid, polycondensation product of 4,4'-hexamethylenebis(amino-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine) and 1,2-dibromoethane, tetrakis(2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl) 1,2,3,4-butanetetracarboxylate, tetrakis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethylpiperidin-4-yl) 1,2,3,4-butanetetracarboxylate, polycondensation product of 2,4-dichloro-6-morpholino-s-triazine and 4,4'-hexamethylenebis(amino-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine), N,N',N'',N'''-tetrakis[(4,6-bis(butyl-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-piperidin-4-yl)-amino-s-triazin-2-yl)-1,10-diamino-4,7-diaza decane, mixed [2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl/ β , β , β '-tetramethyl-3,9-(2,4,8,10-tetraoxaspiro-[5.5]-undecane) diethyl] 1,2,3,4-butanetetracarboxylate, mixed [1,2,2,6,6-pentamethylpiperidin-4-yl/ β , β , β '-tetramethyl-3,9-(2,4,8,10-tetraoxaspiro[5.5]undecane)diethyl] 1,2,3,4-butanetetracarboxylate, octamethylene bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-carboxylate), 4,4'-ethylenebis(2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperazin-3-one), and bis(1-octyloxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl) sebacate.

A most preferred hindered amine compound is bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl) sebacate, the polycondensation product of 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-hydroxypiperidine and succinic acid, the polycondensation product of 2,4-dichloro-6-tert-octyl-amino-s-triazine and 4,4'-hexamethylenebis(amino-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine), N,N',N'',N'''-tetrakis[(4,6-bis(butyl-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-piperidin-4-yl)amino)-s-triazine-2-yl)-1,10-diamino-4,7-diazadecane or bis(1-octyloxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl) sebacate.

The following examples are presented for the purpose of illustration only and are not to be construed to limit the nature or scope of the instant invention in any manner whatsoever.

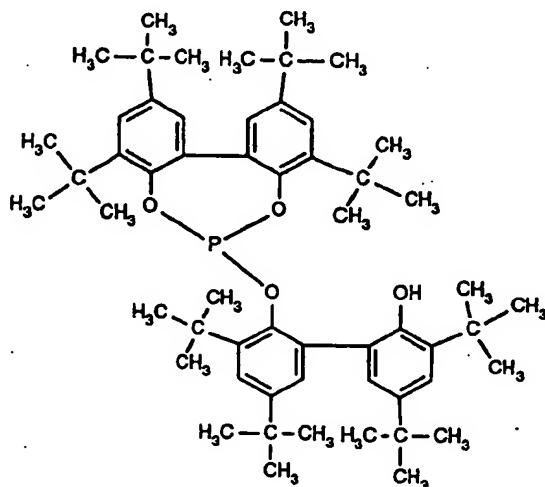
Example 1: 3-Chloro-2,4,8,10-tetra-tert-butyl-dibenzo[d,f][1,3,2] dioxaphosphepin

Into a solution of 20 g (49 mmol) of 2,2'-bis(4,6-di-tert-butylphenol) and 0.48 g (4.8 mmol) of 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone in 200 ml of toluene is added dropwise 10 g (73 mmol) of phosphorus trichloride at ambient temperature. After addition is complete, the reaction mixture is heated to 95°C for 17 hours. A slow stream of nitrogen is used to remove hydrogen chloride. The reaction mixture is filtered and the filtrate is concentrated *in vacuo* to give 23.14 g (99% yield) of a white solid. ^{31}P NMR (200 MHz)(Benzene- d_6) (ppm) : 173.3 ppm.

Example 2: 1-O-(2,4,8,10-Tetra-tert-butyl-dibenzo[d,f][1,3,2]dioxaphosphepin-6-yl)-2,2'-ethyldenebis(4,6-di-tert-butylphenol)

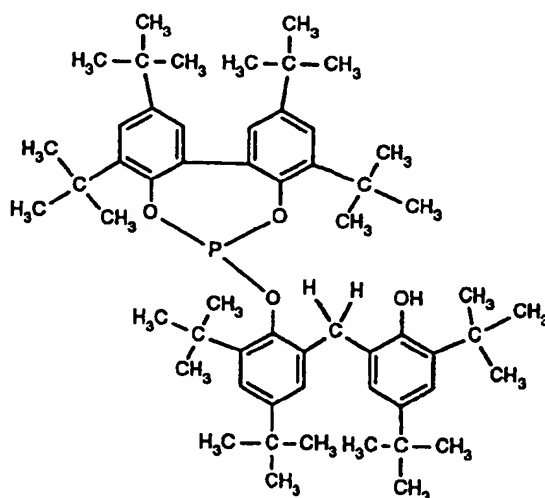
Into a solution of 27.6 g (63 mmol) of 2,2'-ethyldenebis(4,6-di-tert-butylphenol) and 8.8 ml (63 mmol) of triethylamine in 200 ml of toluene is added dropwise a solution of 30 g (63 mmol) of 3-chloro-2,4,8,10-tetra-tert-butyl-dibenzo[d,f][1,3,2]dioxaphosphepin in 100 ml of toluene at ambient temperature. After 20 hours of stirring at ambient temperature, the reaction mass is filtered to remove triethylamine hydrochloride and the filtrate is concentrated *in vacuo* to give 50 g of an oil. Trituration of the crude oil with 200 ml of acetonitrile gives 40.9 g (74% yield) of a white solid: m.p. 273-277°C. ^{31}P NMR (200 MHz) (Benzene- d_6)(ppm): 144.3 ppm. Analysis: Calcd. for $\text{C}_{58}\text{H}_{85}\text{O}_4\text{P}$: C, 79.4 %; H, 9.8 %. Found: C, 79.1 %; H, 10.2 %.

Example 3: 2-(2,4,8,10-Tetra-tert-butyl-dibenzo[d,f][1,3,2]dioxaphosphepin-6-yl-6-oxy)-3,3',5,5'-tetra-tert-butyl-2'-hydroxy-1,1'-biphenyl



Into a solution of 120 g (252 mmol) of 3,3',5,5'-tetra-tert-butyl-2,2'-dihydroxy-1,1'-biphenyl and 81.6 ml (431 mmol) of triethylamine in 300 ml of toluene is added dropwise a solution of 19.2 ml (220 mmol) of phosphorus trichloride in 10 ml of toluene at ambient temperature. After 24 hours of stirring at ambient temperature, the reaction mixture is filtered to remove triethylamine hydrochloride and the filtrate is concentrated *in vacuo* to give a white mass. Trituration of the crude mass with 500 ml of acetonitrile gives 31.69 g (26 % yield) of a white solid : m.p. = 245-250°C. Analysis: Calcd. for $C_{56}H_{81}O_4P$: C, 79.2 %; H, 9.6 %. Found: C, 79.3 %; H, 10.0 %.

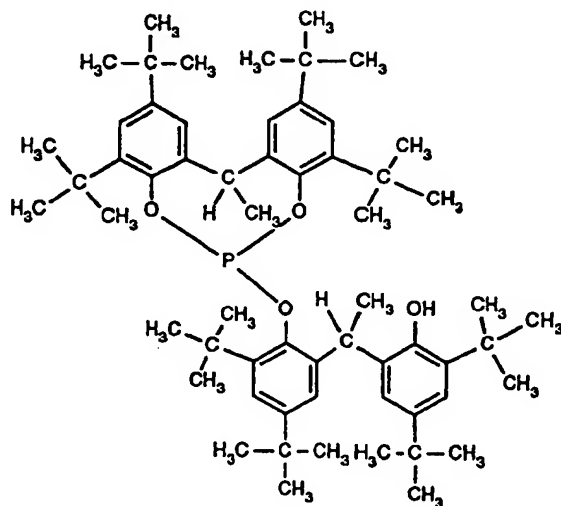
Example 4: 1-O-(2,4,8,10-Tetra-tert-butyl-dibenzo[d,f][1,3,2]dioxaphosphepin-6-yl)-2,2'-methylenebis(4,6-di-tert-butylphenol)



Into a solution of 21.23 g (50 mmol) of 2,2'-methylenebis(4,6-di-tert-butylphenol) and 7 ml (50 mmol) of triethylamine in 200 ml of toluene is added dropwise a solution of 23.84 g (50 mmol) of 3-chloro-2,4,8,10-tetra-tert-butyl-dibenzo[d,f][1,3,2]dioxaphosphepin in 100 ml of toluene at ambient temperature. After 20 hours of stirring at ambient temperature, the reaction mass is filtered to remove triethylamine hydrochloride and the filtrate is concentrated *in vacuo* to give a brownish oil. Trituration of the crude oil with 200 ml of acetonitrile gives 36.65 g (85% yield) of a white solid: m.p. = 195-205°C. Analysis: Calcd. for $C_{57}H_{83}O_4P$: C, 79.3 %; H, 9.7 %.

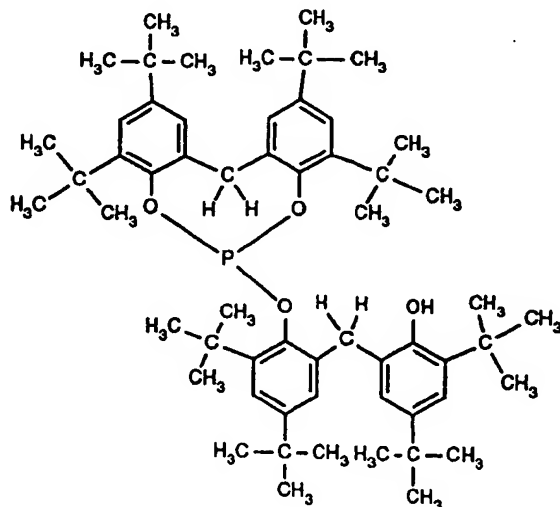
%. Found: C, 78.8 %; H, 10.2 %.

Example 5: 1-O-(2,4,8,10-Tetra-tert-butyl-12-methyl-12H-dibenzo[d,g][1,3,2]dioxaphosphocin-6-yl)-2,2'-ethylenedibis(4,6-di-tert-butylphenol)



The procedure of Example 3 is repeated using 87.7 g (200 mmol) of 2,2'-ethylenedibis-(4,6-di-tert-butylphenol) and 41.8 ml (300 mmol) of triethylamine in 300 ml of toluene and 8.7 ml (100 mmol) of phosphorus trichloride in 50 ml of toluene to give a yellowish oil. Trituration of the oil with 300 ml of acetonitrile gives 79.4 g (86% yield) of a white solid: m.p. 219-221°C. Analysis: Calcd. for $C_{60}H_{89}O_4P$: C, 79.6 %; H, 9.9 %. Found: C, 79.1 %; H, 10.2 %.

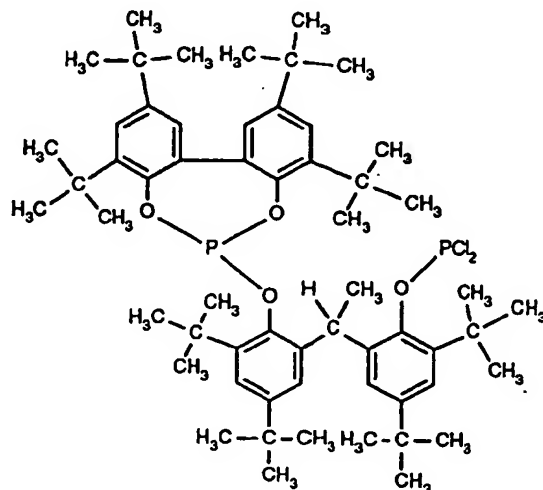
Example 6: 1-O-(2,4,8,10-Tetra-tert-butyl-12H-dibenzo[d,g][1,3,2]dioxaphosphocin-6-yl)-2,2'-methylenedibis(4,6-di-tert-butylphenol)



The procedure of Example 3 is repeated using 84.9 g (200 mmol) of 2,2'-methylenedibis-(4,6-di-tert-butylphenol) and 41.8 ml (300 mmol) of triethylamine in 200 ml of toluene and 8.7 ml (100 mmol) of phosphorus trichloride in 100 ml of toluene to give 90 g of an off-white solid. Trituration of the off-white solid with 200 ml of acetonitrile gives 80.4 g (92% yield) of a white solid: m.p. = 243-246°C. Analysis: Calcd. for $C_{58}H_{85}O_4P$: C,

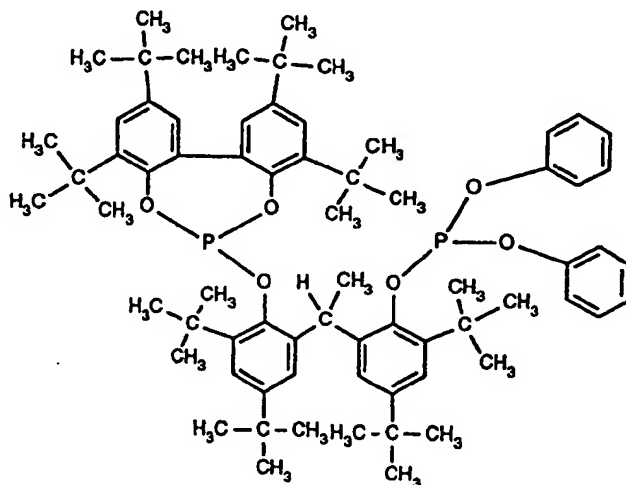
79.4 %; H, 9.8 %. Found: C, 79.2 %; H, 10.0 %.

Example 7: 1-O-(2,4,8,10-tetra-tert-butyl-dibenzo[d,f][1,3,2]dioxaphosphepin-6-yl)-1'-O'-(dichlorophosphino)-2,2'-ethyldenebis(4,6-di-tert-butylphenol)



Into a solution of 30 g (34.2 mmol) of the compound of Example 2 and 12 ml (85.5 mmol) of phosphorus trichloride in 250 ml of xylene is added a solution of 7.5 ml (85.5 mmol) of phosphorus trichloride in 40 ml of xylene. After addition is complete, the reaction mixture is heated reflux for 96 hours. The reaction mixture is filtered and the filtrate is concentrated *in vacuo* to give an off-white solid. Trituration of the off-white solid with 200 ml acetonitrile gives 30 g (90% yield) of a white solid. ^{31}P NMR (200MHz) (Benzene- d_6) (ppm): 202.4 and 140.4 ppm; $^8\text{J}_{\text{PP}}$ = 136 Hz.

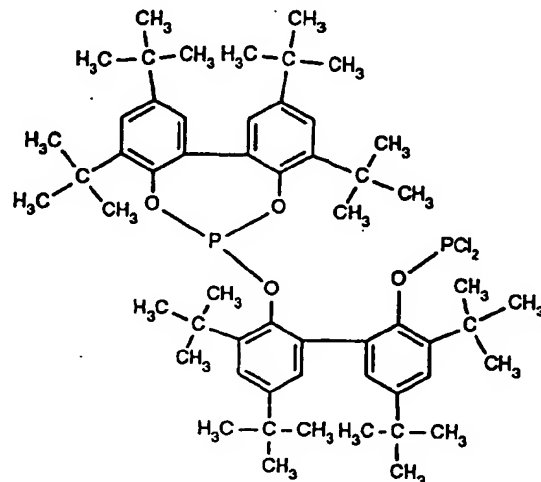
Example 8: 1-O-(2,4,8,10-Tetra-tert-butyl-dibenzo[d,f][1,3,2]dioxaphosphepin-6-yl)-1'-O'-(diphenoxyphosphino)-2,2'-ethyldenebis(4,6-di-tert-butylphenol)



Into a solution of 28 g (28.6 mmol) of the compound of Example 7 in 300 ml of toluene is added dropwise a solution of 5.4 g (57.2 mmol) of phenol and 8 ml (57.2 mmol) of triethylamine in 20 ml of toluene at ambient temperature. After 18 hours of stirring at ambient temperature, the reaction mixture is filtered to remove triethylamine hydrochloride and filtrate is concentrated *in vacuo* to give 30 g of an off-white solid. Trituration of the crude product with 100 ml of acetonitrile gives 10.4 g (32% yield) of a white solid: m.p. = 164-167°C. Ana-

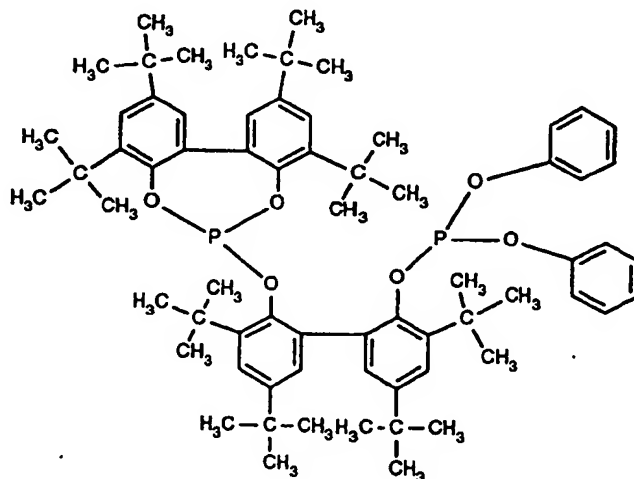
lysis: Calcd. for $C_{70}H_{94}O_6P_2$: C, 76.9 %; H, 8.7 %. Found: C, 76.9 %; H, 9.0 %.

Example 9: 1-(2,4,8,10-Tetra-tert-butyl-dibenzo[d,f][1,3,2]dioxaphosphepin-6-yl-6-oxy)-1'-[(dichlorophosphino)oxy]-3,3',5,5'-tetra-tert-butyl-2'-hydroxy-1,1'-biphenyl



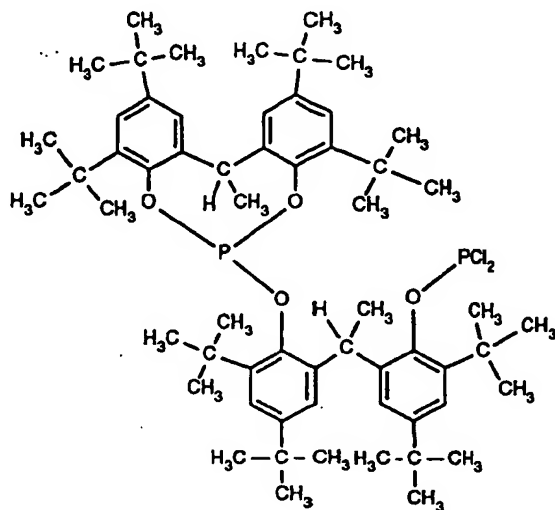
The procedure of Example 7 is followed using 26.7 g (31.5 mmol) of the compound of Example 3, and 8.8 ml (63 mmol) of triethylamine in 200 ml of toluene and 5.5 ml (63 mmol) of phosphorus trichloride in 20 ml of toluene. The crude residue is triturated with 200 ml of acetonitrile to give 25.3 g (85% yield) of an off-white solid: m.p. 220-231°C. ^{31}P NMR (200 MHz) (Benzene- d_6) (ppm): 203.85, 142.24 ppm; $^1J_{pp} = 4.8$ Hz.

Example 10: 1-(2,4,8,10-Tetra-tert-butyl-dibenzo[d,f][1,3,2]dioxaphosphepin-6-yl-6-oxy)-1'-[(diphenoxyphosphino)oxy]-3,3',5,5'-tetra-tert-butyl-2'-hydroxy-1,1'-biphenyl



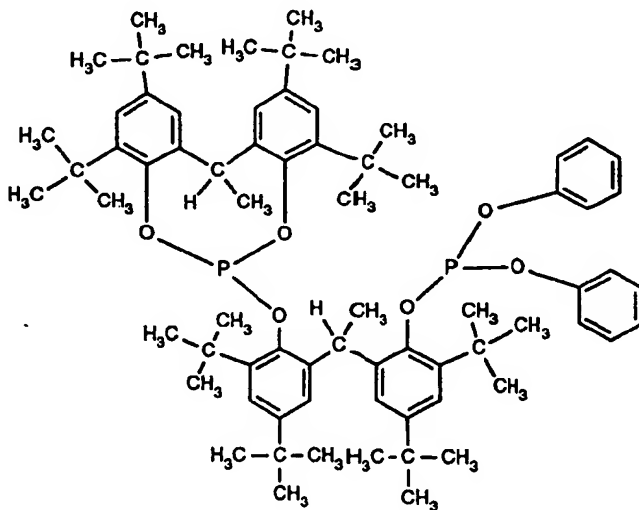
The procedure of Example 8 is repeated using 20 g (21 mmol) of the compound of Example 9 in 150 ml of toluene and 4 g (42 mmol) of phenol and 5.85 ml (42 mmol) of triethylamine in 200 ml of toluene to give 28 g of a yellowish solid. The crude product is purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, 0.5% ethyl acetate/99.5% hexane) to give 15.9 g (71% yield) of a white solid: m.p. 141-145°C. Analysis: Calcd. for $C_{88}H_{90}O_6P_2$: C, 76.7 %; H, 8.5 %. Found: C, 77.3 %; H, 9.0 %.

Example 11: 1-O-(2,4,8,10-tetra-tert-butyl-12-methyl-12H-dibenzo[d,g][1,3,2]dioxaphosphocin-6-yl)-1'-O'-(dichlorophosphino)-2,2'-ethyldenebis(4,6-di-tert-butylphenol)



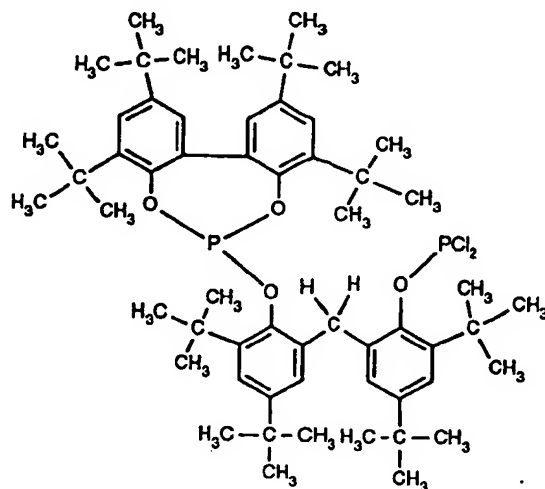
The procedure of Example 7 is repeated using 50 g (55 mmol) of the compound of Example 5 and 16 ml (114 mmol) of triethylamine in 200 ml of toluene and 9.9 ml (114 mmol) of phosphorus trichloride in 50 ml of toluene to give 62 g of an oil. Trituration of the crude oil with 200 ml of acetonitrile gives 48.6 g (87% yield) of a white solid: m.p. 195-200°C. ^{31}P NMR (200 MHz) (Benzene- d_6) (ppm): 203.86, 139.07 ppm; $^3\text{J}_{\text{pp}} = 18$ Hz.

Example 12: 1-O-(2,4,8,10-Tetra-tert-butyl-12-methyl-12H-dibenzo[d,g][1,3,2]dioxaphosphocin-6-yl)-1'-O'-(diphenoxyphosphino)-2,2'-ethyldenebis(4,6-di-tert-butylphenol)



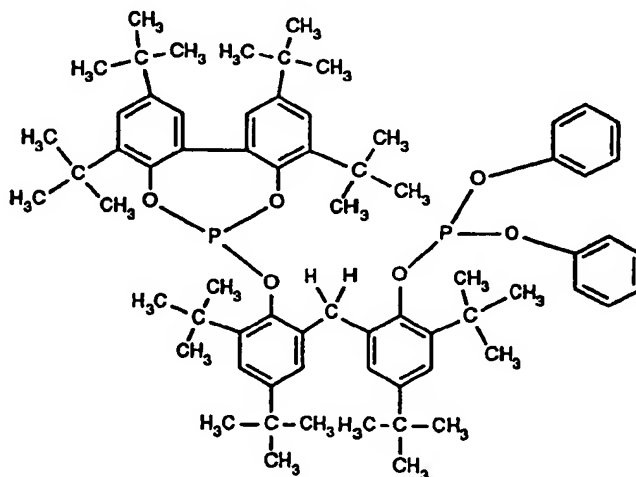
The procedure of Example 8 is repeated using 35 g (35 mmol) of the compound of Example 11 in 250 ml of toluene and 6.6 g (70 mmol) of phenol and 9.8 ml (70 mmol) of triethylamine in 50 ml of toluene to give a yellowish oil. Trituration of the crude oil with 200 ml of acetonitrile gives 33.8 g (86% yield) of a white solid: m.p. 152-156°C. Analysis: Calcd. for $\text{C}_{72}\text{H}_{98}\text{O}_6\text{P}_2$: C, 77.1 %; H, 8.8 %. Found: C, 77.5 %; H, 9.1 %.

Example 13: 1-O-(2,4,8,10-tetra-tert-butyl-dibenzo[d,f][1,3,2]dioxaphosphepin-6-yl)-1'-O'-(dichlorophosphino)-2,2'-methylenebis(4,6-di-tert-butylphenol)



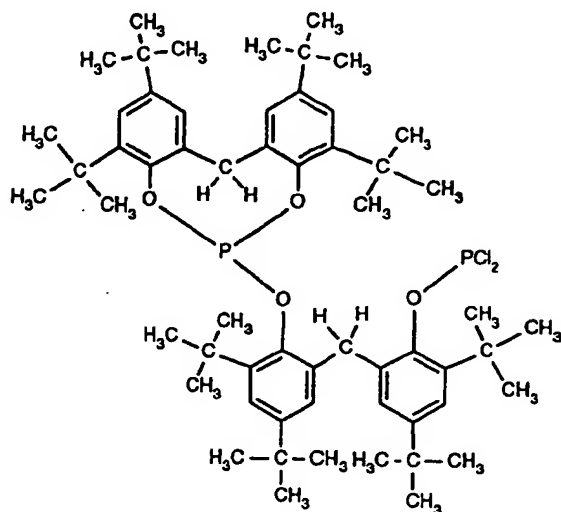
The procedure of Example 7 is repeated using 30 g (35 mmol) of the compound of Example 4 and 12.3 ml (88 mmol) of triethylamine in 200 ml of xylene and 7.7 ml (88 mmol) of phosphorus trichloride in 40 ml of xylene to give 38 g of a yellowish gum. ^{31}P NMR (200 MHz) (Benzene- d_6) (ppm): 202.7, 142.8 ppm.

Example 14: 1-O-(2,4,8,10-Tetra-tert-butyl-dibenzo[d,f][1,3,2]dioxaphosphepin-6-yl)-1'-O'-(diphenoxyphosphino)-2,2'-methylenebis(4,6-di-tert-butylphenol)



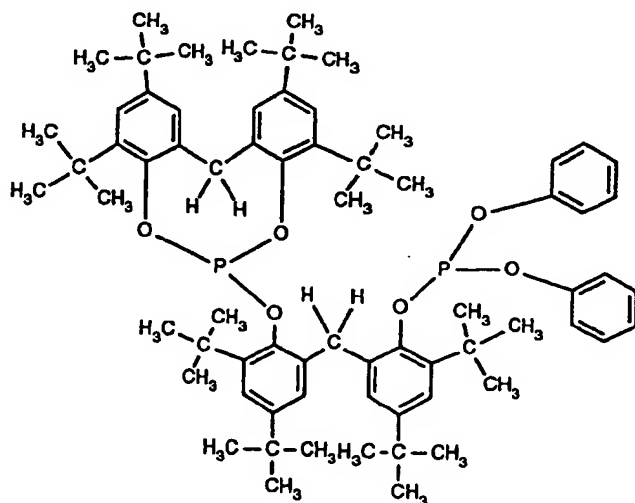
The procedure of Example 8 is repeated using 33.7 g (35 mmol) of the compound of Example 13 in 200 ml of toluene and 6.85 g (35 mmol) of phenol and 9.8 ml (70 mmol) of triethylamine in 20 ml of toluene to give 36.98 g of a off-white foam. The crude product is purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, 1% ethyl acetate/ 99% hexane) to give 3 g (15% yield) of a white crystalline foam: m.p. 70-75°C. Analysis: Calcd. for $\text{C}_{89}\text{H}_{92}\text{O}_6\text{P}_2$: C, 76.8 %; H, 8.6 %. Found: C, 76.5 %; H, 8.9 %.

Example 15: 1-O-(2,4,8,10-tetra-tert-butyl-12H-dibenzo[d,g][1,3,2]dioxaphosphocin-6-yl)-1'-O'-(dichlorophosphino)-2,2'-methylenebis(4,6-di-tert-butylphenol)



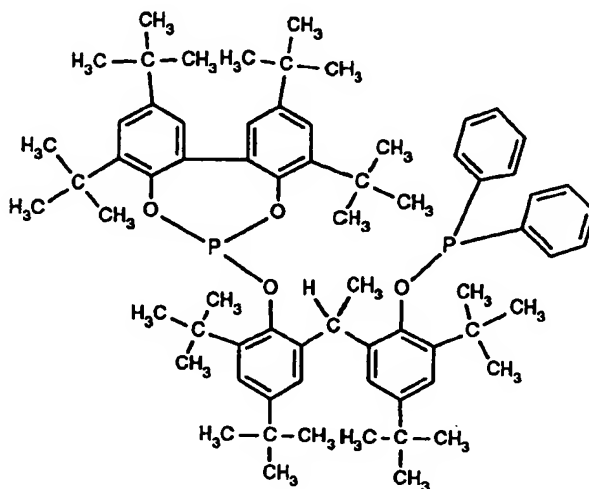
The procedure of Example 7 is repeated using 40 g (45.6 mmol) of the compound of Example 6, 7.9 ml (57 mmol) of triethylamine in 200 ml of toluene and 5 ml (57 mmol) of phosphorus trichloride in 10 ml of toluene to give 33.2 g (75% yield) an off-white solid. ^{31}P NMR (200 MHz) (Benzene- d_6) (ppm): 202.63, 137.30 ppm.

Example 16: 1-O-(2'',4'',8'',10''-Tetra-tert-butyl-12H-dibenzo[d,g][1,3,2]dioxaphosphocin-6-yl)-1'-O'-(diphenoxyposphino)-2,2'-methylenebis(4,6-di-tert-butylphenol)



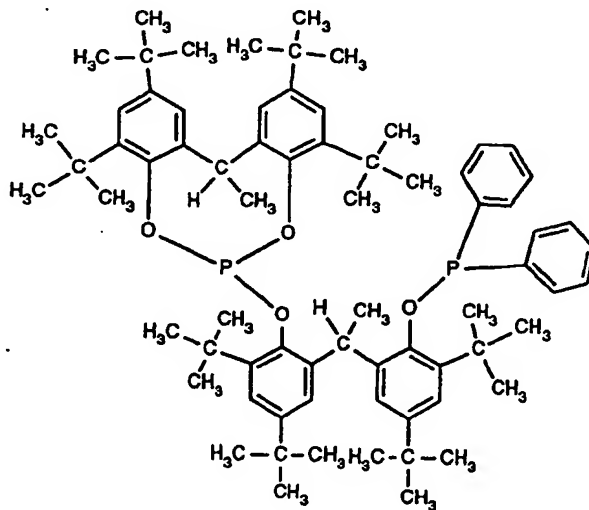
The procedure of Example 8 is repeated using 9.77 g (10 mmol) of the compound of Example 15 in 50 ml of toluene and 1.88 g (20 mmol) of phenol and 2.8 ml (20 mmol) of triethylamine in 50 ml of toluene to give 8.7 g of a solid. The product is identified by mass spectroscopy: $m/z = 1094$.

Example 17: 1-O-(2,4,8,10-Tetra-tert-butyl-dibenzo[d,f][1,3,2]dioxaphosphin-6-yl)-1'-O'-(diphenylphosphino)-2,2'-ethyldenebis(4,6-di-tert-butylphenol)



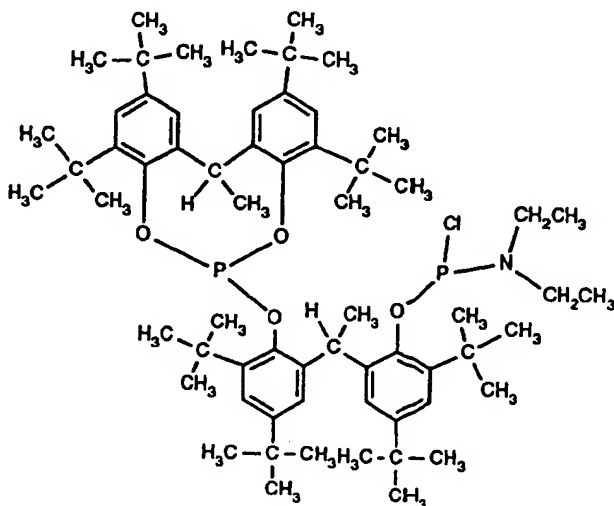
Into a solution of 3.6 g (4 mmol) of the compound of Example 7 in 25 ml of toluene is added dropwise a 1.8 M solution of 4.4 ml (8 mmol) of phenyl lithium at ambient temperature. After the addition is complete, the reaction mixture is heated to reflux for 16 hours. The reaction mixture is filtered and the filtrate is concentrated *in vacuo* to give 5 g of a dark oil. The product is identified by mass spectroscopy: $m/z = 1061$.

Example 18: 1-O-(2'',4'',8'',10''-Tetra-tert-butyl-12-methyl-12H-dibenzo[d,g][1,3,2]dioxaphosphocin-6-yl)-1'-O'-(diphenylphosphino)-2,2'-ethyldenebis(4,6-di-tert-butylphenol)



The procedure of Example 18 is repeated using 5 g (5 mmol) of the compound of Example 11 in 50 ml of toluene and 5.5 ml (10 mmol) of 1.8 M solution of phenyl lithium to give 8 g of a dark oil. The product is identified by mass spectroscopy: $m/z = 1089$.

Example 19: 1-O-(2,4,8,10-Tetra-tert-butyl-12-methyl-12H-dibenzo[d,g][1,3,2]dioxaphosphocin-6-yl)-1'-O-(chloro-diethylaminophosphino)-2,2'-ethyldenebis(4,6-di-tert-butyl-phenol)



Into a solution of 2.53 g (2.8 mmol) of the compound of Example 11 in 50 ml of toluene is added a solution of 0.58 ml (5.6 mmol) of diethylamine and 0.78 ml (5.6 mmol) of triethylamine in 5 ml of toluene at ambient temperature. After the addition is complete, the reaction mixture is heated to 70°C for 5 hours. The product is identified by mass spectroscopy: $m/z = 1042$.

Example 20: Process Stabilization of Polypropylene at 274°C.

The base formulation comprises unstabilized, new technology polypropylene (PROFAX® 6501, Himont) containing 0.075% by weight of calcium stearate. The test additives are incorporated into the polypropylene by dry blending or, when the additive is a liquid, using a minimum amount of methylene chloride solvent. The solvent is then removed by evaporation under reduced pressure. The stabilized resin formulation is extruded at 90 rpm from a 2.54 cm diameter extruder (extruder screw to wall clearance adjusted tighter than normal for harsher than normal processing conditions) at 274°C with a residence time of 90 seconds. After each of the first and third extrusions, the melt flow rate (in grams/10 minutes) is determined by ASTM method D1238 on the pellets obtained from the extruder. A substantial increase in the melt flow denotes pronounced chain degradation, i.e. poor stabilization. The results are given in table 1 below.

Table 1:

Additive	Concentration (% by weight)	Melt Flow after Extrusion	
		1st	3th
None		13.2	65.9
Compound of Example 8	0.075	7.0	31.5
Compound of Example 14	0.075	6.1	32.9

These results show that the stabilized compositions of the instant invention provide improved melt flow stabilization to polypropylene.

Example 21: Long Term Heat Aging Stabilization of Polypropylene.

Extruded pellets prepared according to Example 20, after the first extrusion, are compression molded into 3.2 mm plaques at 232°C and then oven aged at 150°C in a forced draft oven. The time, in days, to reach a yellowness index (YI) color of 50 units is deemed to represent failure. An increase in time indicates a better

stabilization. The results are given in table 2 below.

Table 2:

Additive*	Concentration (% by weight)	Days to Failure
AO A	0.075	8
AO A plus Compound of Example 14	0.075 0.075	15

*AO A is neopentanetetrayl tetrakis(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate).

The combination of an instant compound plus a phenolic antioxidant nearly doubles the long term heat aging stability of the stabilized polypropylene over the use of a phenolic antioxidant alone.

Example 22: Process Stabilization of Polypropylene at 274°C.

Following the procedure of Example 20, polypropylene containing a phenolic antioxidant in combination with an instant compound is extruded and the melt flow rate (in grams/10 minutes) determined by ASTM method D1238 on the pellets obtained from the extruder after each of the first and third extrusions. A substantial increase in the melt flow denotes pronounced chain degradation, i.e. poor stabilization. The results are given in table 3 below.

Table 3:

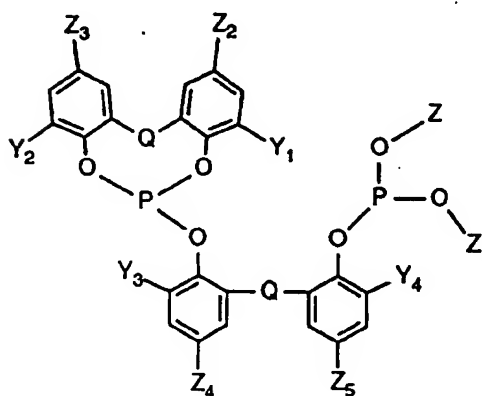
Additive*	Concentration (% by weight)	Melt Flow after Extrusion	
		1st	3th
AO A	0.075	9.1	28.8
AO A plus Compound of Example 8	0.075 0.075	5.4	18.3
AO A plus Compound of Example 10	0.075 0.075	4.2	16.0
AO A plus Compound of Example 12	0.075 0.075	6.9	22.1
AO A plus Compound of Example 14	0.075 0.075	4.9	17.5

*AO A is neopentetetrayl tetrakis(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate).

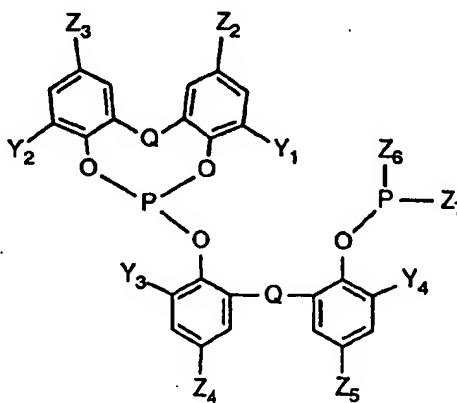
The combination of a phenolic antioxidant plus an instant compound provides excellent melt flow stabilization; better stabilization than obtained by the use of a phenolic antioxidant alone.

Claims

1. A stabilized composition which comprises
 - (a) an organic material which is susceptible to oxidative, thermal and/or light-induced degradation, and
 - (b) at least one compound of formula I or/and II



(I)



(II)

- wherein Q is a direct bond or $-CR_1R_2-$ wherein each R_1 and R_2 independently represents hydrogen, straight chain alkyl of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, branched chain alkyl of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, phenyl, tolyl or anisyl; each $Y_1, Y_2, Y_3, Y_4, Z_2, Z_3, Z_4$ and Z_5 independently represents hydrogen, a straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, bicycloalkyl of 7 to 10 carbon atoms, phenyl, benzyl, 1-phenylethyl, cyclohexyl, 1-methylcyclohexyl, cyano, halogen, nitro, trifluoromethyl, hydroxy, amino, alkanoyl of 2 to 18 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 18 carbon atoms or $E_1E_2E_3Si-$ where E_1, E_2 and E_3 are independently hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms or phenyl;
- each Z independently represents alkyl of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, phenyl or said phenyl mono- or di-substituted by alkyl of 1 to 8 carbon atoms or 1-phenylethyl; or by cyano, halogen, nitro, trifluoromethyl, hydroxy, amino, alkanoyl of 2 to 18 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1 to 18 carbon atoms or $E_1E_2E_3Si-$ where E_1, E_2 and E_3 are independently hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms or phenyl; and
- Z_6 and Z_7 are independently hydrogen, a straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, phenyl, said phenyl substituted by alkyl of 1 to 8 carbon atoms; or are independently benzyl, 1-phenylethyl, cyclohexyl, 1-methylcyclohexyl, cyano, halogen, $-NR_3R_4$ or $-SR_5$ where R_3, R_4 and R_5 are independently hydrogen, a straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, phenyl, benzyl, cyclohexyl or 1-methylcyclohexyl.
2. A composition according to claim 1 wherein Q is a direct bond or $-CR_1R_2-$ wherein each R_1 and R_2 independently represents hydrogen, straight chain alkyl of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, branched chain alkyl of 1 to 6 carbon atoms, phenyl or tolyl; each $Y_1, Y_2, Y_3, Y_4, Z_2, Z_3, Z_4$ and Z_5 independently represents hydrogen, a straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, phenyl, benzyl, 1-phenylethyl, cyclohexyl, 1-methylcyclohexyl, trifluoromethyl, alkanoyl of 2 to 12 carbon atoms or alkoxy of 1 to 12 carbon atoms; each Z independently represents alkyl of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, phenyl or said phenyl mono- or di-substituted by alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms; and Z_6 and Z_7 are independently hydrogen, a straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, phenyl, said phenyl substituted by alkyl of 1 to 8 carbon atoms; or are independently benzyl, halogen or $-NR_3R_4$ where R_3 and R_4 are independently hydrogen, a straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, benzyl, cyclohexyl or 1-methylcyclohexyl.
 3. A composition according to claim 1 wherein $Y_1, Y_2, Y_3, Y_4, Z_2, Z_3, Z_4$ and Z_5 are tert-butyl.
 4. A composition according to claim 1 wherein Z, Z_6 and Z_7 are phenyl.
 5. A composition according to claim 1 wherein Q is a direct bond or $-CR_1R_2-$ wherein each R_1 and R_2 independently represents hydrogen or a straight chain alkyl of 1 to 8 carbon atoms; each $Y_1, Y_2, Y_3, Y_4, Z_2, Z_3, Z_4$ and Z_5 independently represents hydrogen, a straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, phenyl, cyclohexyl or 1-methylcyclohexyl; each Z independently represents phenyl or said phenyl mono- or di-substituted by alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms; and Z_6 and Z_7 are independently hydrogen, phenyl, said phenyl substituted by alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms; or are independently halogen or $-NR_3R_4$ where R_3 and R_4 are independently hydrogen or a straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 8 carbon atoms.
 6. A composition according to claim 1 wherein Q is a direct bond or $-CR_1R_2-$ wherein each R_1 and R_2 independently represents hydrogen or a straight chain alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms; each $Y_1, Y_2, Y_3, Y_4, Z_2, Z_3, Z_4$ and Z_5 independently represents hydrogen, a straight or branched chain alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms; Z represents phenyl; and Z_6 and Z_7 are independently hydrogen, phenyl, chloro or $-NR_3R_4$ where R_3 and R_4 are independently hydrogen or a straight chain alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms.
 7. A composition according to claim 1 wherein the organic material is a synthetic polymer.
 8. A composition according to claim 1 wherein the organic material is a polyolefin.
 9. A composition according to claim 1 wherein the organic material is polypropylene.
 10. A composition according to claim 1 comprising in addition to components (a) and (b) a phenolic antioxidant and/or a hindered amine light stabilizer.

11. Use of a compound of formula I or II according to claim 1 as stabilizer for protecting an organic material against oxidative, thermal or light-induced degradation.

5 12. A method of protecting an organic material against oxidative, thermal or light-induced degradation, which comprises incorporating in, or applying to, said material at least one compound of formula I or II as stabilizer.

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European Patent
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 93 81 0301

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
A	DE-A-1 794 321 (ARGUS CHEMICAL N.V.) * page 6, line 27 - line 28 * * page 9 * * page 13 * * claims 1-2 *	1	C08K5/527 C08K5/5377
A	WO-A-9 204 403 (HOECHST AG) * page 5, line 7 - line 12 * * page 6, line 11 - page 7, line 3 * * claim 1 *	1	
A,D	US-A-4 748 261 (E. BILLIG) * column 11, formula VI * * claim 1 *	1	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
			C08K
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 11 AUGUST 1993	Examiner SIEMENS T.
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